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COMMUNICATIONS BULLETIN NO. 1
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HERE AM I? In the last Communications Bulletin, it was suggested that communications officers inform us of the clever method they use to determine latitude and longitude for the purpose of filling out FCC application forms. One method brought to our attention by Major James C. Reddig, Commanding Officer of the 5th Group of the New York Wing, should be easy enough for anyone. Merely request from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., a topographical quadrant map covering the area in which you propose to locate your transmitter. He will gladly send the map you desire, provided you include 20 cents with your request, and Major Reddig allows that one can fix the location of an antenna to the nearest second of an arc.

Major John Weaver, Communications Officer of the Pennsylvania Wing, finds possible to obtain the subject information from local high school instructors of physics and general science. If you have another way of obtaining this information, how about sharing it with the rest of the fellows?

ARE YOU UNHAPPY? In Communications Bulletin No. 10 we discussed one or two methods of measuring transmitter power output. Several applications which have been received since the publication of the last bulletin lead us to believe that many communications officers are considering input to the final radio stage and antenna output to be the same thing. This is definitely not the case; and where the tube complement and the circuit values of a transmitter indicate the input to the final radio stage to be, say, 100 watts, FCC will license the set for 75 watts output.

Consequently, if you have submitted an application listing a particular power, don't be offended if FCC has licensed you for a lower power rating until you have completed a little arithmetic with respect to your transmitter circuit. If you can substantiate a claim to higher power with figures which will withstand the acid scrutiny of some of the wickedest slide rule or tests in radio, then submit the facts and we'll do our best.

AERONAUTICAL AND AERONAUTICAL FIXED. The Federal Communications Commission has called attention to the inconsistency of some officers in completing item 15 of FCC Form 401 with respect to the classification of stations. As set forth in paragraph 8g, CAP Regulation 100-2, Civil Air Patrol stations are classed as aeronautical and aeronautical fixed in the aviation service.

An aeronautical station could be portable, portable-mobile, or located at a permanent position because the term "aeronautical" is used by FCC to designate those ground stations that communicate with aircraft. Therefore, if a transmitter which you are about to license is to be used only for communication with aircraft, then you will place a check mark beside the word "aeronautical."

The term "aeronautical fixed" is applied by FCC to those ground stations which are used for point-to-point communications. In this case, also, a mobile, portable-mobile, or a fixed station could be classed as aeronautical fixed. Thus, if your station is to be used only for point-to-point communication, a check mark should be placed beside the word "aeronautical fixed" in item 15, FCC Form 401.

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In those instances when the information may be on file, FCC still prefers to have us complete items 17 and 18 of Form 401, particularly for Radio Set SCR-522. Because Civil Air Patrol units frequently make modifications in transmitters which alter the characteristics of the set. The installation of crystal control is an example. In addition to the special instructions contained in paragraph 8, CAP Regulation 100-2, all communications officers are hereby informed, warned, directed, and reminded that only items 6, 10, 13, and 20 of FCC Form 401 may be left blank.

Let us explain that the variation of FCC does not have on file technical data pertaining to any Army Ground radio equipment. The only way to be sure that FCC has technical data pertaining to a particular set or file is to make an inquiry of the manufacturer who will be glad to tell whether he has for many filed special instructions with the Commission.

Let us explain that items 17 and 18 will be left blank or chat any information pertaining thereto is on file with FCC.

The effect reasonable assurance that there is no instruction in that document to state that item 17 revolved CAP Regulation 100-2. And it can be stated with entirety. We have never personnel under the words "on file" or else they neglect the communications officers merely enter the words "on file". Many generaally omitted items 17 and 18 of FCC Form 401. Many

Lack of information: as the blues because FCC has returned their application forms for retransmission. A study of the situation shows that the information most generally contained in items 17 and 18 of FCC Form 401.

VITAL STATISTICS: Some communications officers have been heard rumbling a sweet retransmission: as the terms "aeronautical" and "radio" fixel" tell the type of communications which a transmitter will be used. It is the impression of this headquarter that Civil Air Patrol ground stations will be used for both ground-to-air communication and point-to-point communication. Where this is concerned, "aeronautical" and "radio" fixel" each be checked marked in item 15, FCC Form 401.